MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

19 OCTOBER 1981

Egypt

Security Situation -- AFP reported on 17 October that the Nile Delta town of Al-Mansurah was under tight security control following an exchange of gunfire between Muslim fundamentalists and security guards in a nearby village. However, MENA reported that Interior Minister Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il denied that disturbances had occurred, attributing them to unrelated shooting by security guards in nearby wheatfields. Isma'il also mentioned that the authorities have recently discovered arms caches and arrested a number of people but are still hunting for some fugitives and troublemakers. A later MENA report cited an Interior Ministry statement that indicated the arrest of about 230 members of a "terrorist religious organization" over the past few days. The statement said that arms and explosives were seized and that captured documents and other evidence revealed the group's plans for assassinations and attacks on utilities and police installations. A related AFP report said that one of the 230 arrested was the organization's leader, 'Abbud az-Zammur, who, according to "informed sources," might have been involved in the assassination of President Anwar as-Sadat. Citing MAY, another AFP report said that the 230 persons arrested might be implicated in the killing of As-Sadat.

The 17 October edition of the Paris-based magazine AL-MUSTAQBAL reported that the authorities arrested 89 National Progressive Unionist Grouping supporters during the weekend following President as-Sadat's assassination. Cairo radio broadcast on 16 October a request to the public by the Interior Ministry for information leading to the arrest of four wanted men. The list included the names of two men whom MENA had earlier reported to have been arrested. Cairo radio also broadcast an Interior Ministry order banning unauthorized weapons training.

In a statement appearing in the 19 October issue of MAY, Defense Minister Lt Gen 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah said that a survey has been conducted to identify those in the armed forces holding extremist religious views and that 30 officers and 104 NCO's and soldiers so identified have been dismissed and transferred to civilian jobs. He added that none of these persons were found to have been connected with the assassination of President as-Sadat.

Ash-Shadhili, Muhyi ad-Din Interviews — In interviews with AL-MUSTAQBAL, Egyptian National Front Secretary General Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili and Grouping Party leader Khalid Muhyi ad-Din both stressed their desire to replace the current regime with a democratic system. Ash-Shadhili reiterated his demand that the people decide Egypt's policy toward the Camp David accords in "a free and unfaked referendum," while Muhyi ad-Din said that although he denounced the assassination of As-Sadat, the late president's violent measures against the opposition led to his death.

Mubarak, Ghali on Peace Process -- According to Jerusalem radio, President Husni Mubarak has said in a message to Israeli Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres that Egypt will continue negotiations with Israel until peace prevails throughout the region. The radio also reported Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali as saying in an interview with Beirut's MONDAY MORNING that Egypt will continue in the Camp David peace process as long as there is no other option acceptable to all the parties involved.

'Ali on Defense of Sudan — In comments made after his meeting with U.S. Ambassador to Egypt Alfred Atherton and reported by Cairo radio and AFP, Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said Egypt is committed to the defense of Sudan and that any aggression against it will be considered an attack on Egypt.

Libya

Al-Zuwayy on Egypt, Sudan -- KUNA, citing the Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN, reported Libyan Justice Secretary Muhammad Abu al-Qasim al-Zuwayy as saying that his country does not want to go to war with Egypt and Sudan. He said that the source of tension with Sudan is its support for the Chadian rebels led by former Chadian Defense Minister Hissein Habre. Al-Zuwayy affirmed that the Libyan people's congresses have decided to prevent any confrontation between the Libyan and Egyptian armies adding that the only condition for reconciliation with Egypt is that it abandon the Camp David accords.

Support From PFLP -- Tripoli radio reported on 19 October that Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has received a message from PFLP Secretary General George Habash in which he expressed his organization's willingness to help defend Libya against any aggressors and denounces "imperialist-Zionist" plots against Libya and al-Qadhdhafi.

Military Cooperation With SFRY -- JANA reported on 17 October that Armed Forces Commander Brig Abu Bakr Yunis met with Yugoslav defense officials and visited armament factories during his visit to the SFRY. Earlier, Tripoli's Voice of Arab Homeland radio said the Libyan-Yugoslav joint committee for military cooperation signed an agreement providing for greater military cooperation between the two countries.

Saudi Peace Plan

The Saudi paper 'UKAZ, reviewed by SPA on 17 October, called for a unified Arab declaration of support for Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz's Middle East peace plan. Although SPA reported that in an interview with AR-RIYAD, PLO Executive Committee member Talal Naji reaffirmed PLO support for the Saudi initiative, Monte Carlo radio broadcast an interview with Naji in Damascus in which he expressed reservations about the plan, asserting that the PLO Executive Committee has condemned the article in the plan that implies recognition of Israel and that the committee was also surprised at the nonmention of the PLO in the proposals. According to SPA, Naji also revealed that the PLO will issue an official statement on the Fahd proposals after PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's forthcoming visit to Saudi Arabia.

Meanwhile, AFP reported a "storm of criticism" over 'Arafat's support for the plan among Palestinian circles in Beirut and also said the Syrian Ba'th Party has rejected Prince Fahd's proposals. Jerusalem radio's Arabic service reported that former Syrian Prime Minister Muhammad Haydar told the Beirut paper AS-SAFIR that the Ba'th Party leadership has rejected the Saudi plan; it also reported that the PFLP and the Syrian-backed As-Sa'iqa rejected the plan. However, monitored Syrian media have not been heard to comment on the Saudi proposals.

Citing an official Omani statement to AL-JAZIRAH, GULF NEWS AGENCY reported that Oman reaffirmed its support for the Saudi peace plan.

Jerusalem radio's Arabic service commented that if Saudi Arabia wants to embark on a "positive step" on the issue of peace in the Middle East, it should join with Israel and Egypt "under the shade of the Camp David umbrella."

PLO

The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported that PLO Executive Chairman 'Arafat would begin an official visit to the Soviet Union on 18 October. 'Arafat will meet with President Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders, the radio said. The radio later added that a planned request by the PLO for full diplomatic recognition on its mission in Moscow will receive a positive response.

Lebanese Conflict

According to SANA, Syrian Defense Minister Gen Mustafa Talas stated in a 17 October TISHRIN interview that Syrian forces will stay in Lebanon until it is rid of its enemies, adding that Syrian missiles will also remain there until Israeli aggression ends.

Israel

Begin Reaction to Reagan Remarks -- Jerusalem radio reported that Prime Minister Menahem Begin was "astonished" at President Ronald Reagan's assertion that during Begin's trip to Washington the Israeli leader told Reagan he was not disturbed by the AWACS deal with Saudi Arabia. In a statement broadcast by the radio, Begin stressed that he was and still is "very much disturbed" by the AWACS deal.

Death of Dayan -- Jerusalem radio reported that Knesset Member Moshe Dayan died while hospitalized on 16 October. The radio provided live coverage of his funeral 2 days later. Cairo radio noted that an Egyptian delegation led by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali attended the funeral and MENA carried the text of a message of condolences to Israeli President Yitzhaq Navon from President Mubarak.

Denial on Flights Over Saudi Arabia -- Jerusalem radio noted on 16 October that a Defense Ministry spokesman denied an INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE report that recently Israeli planes have repeatedly penetrated Saudi airspace near Tabuk airbase. The spokesman said Israeli Air Force aircraft have not flown over Tabuk for more than 2 years.

Iran

Prime Ministerial Nomination -- PARS reported that at the 19 October Majlis session a letter from President 'Ali Khamene'i was read nominating Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati as prime minister. According to AFP, Velayati is an Islamic Republican Party member and a Majlis deputy.

Guardians Overruled on Reforms -- Commenting on an 11 October letter from Ayatollah Khomeyni to Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani authorizing the Majlis to temporarily implement legislation rejected by the Council of Guardians, Tehran radio said the ruling will allow the Majlis to uproot feudalism and prevent the polarization of wealth in Iran. It said the bills that can now be implemented concern land reform, urban property and land belonging to the government. The radio also carried a statement by prominent theologians throughout the country supporting Khomeyni's application of theocratic rule.

Security Situation -- Citing ETTELA'AT, Tehran radio reported on 18 October that 27 dissidents were executed in five towns. The radio also noted the arrest of 28 Mojahedin and allied dissidents in Gachsaran and the surrender elswwhere of 7 other Mojahedin. PARS reported on the same day that terrorists attempted to assassinate Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's representative in Rasht but shot his bodyguard instead and that dissidents in Shiraz set a bus on fire, killing a child and injuring 20 other passengers. Meanwhile, Tehran radio reported further successes by revolution guards in operations against Kurdish rebels near Bukan and Kamyaran and in Mahabad.

Saudi-Iranian Relations -- Tehran radio reported further clashes between Iranian pilgrims and the Saudi authorities in Medina early on 17 October. The radio said that after Iranian pilgrims in the Prophet's shrine protested an assault on one of their number, security officials forced them out of the shrine and the Prophet's mosque "in a disgusting manner," injuring and arresting a number of Iranians.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Khamene'i Interview -- In a Tehran radio interview following a 16 October Supreme Defense Council meeting, Iranian President Khamene'i said that if Iraqi forces withdraw unconditionally from Iran, "then we might hold talks." The topics of such talks, he added, would be the identification and trial of the aggressor, the issue of reparations and negotiations on the 1975 Algiers agreement. Khamene'i said Iran doubts the sincerity of Iraq's reported acceptance of Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti's proposal for the unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Iran. Noting that the Defense Council discussed the situation at the front as well as Chatti's proposals, Khamene'i said exchanges of fire had been continuing as usual, adding that no new or important development on the fronts had arisen.

Military Situation -- According to an Iraqi Armed Forces communique carried by INA, Iraqi forces attacked and captured Iranian positions in the Shush area early on 16 October, killing 154 Iranians and destroying 7 tanks. INA later cited an Iraqi military source as saying that Iraqi forces took control of Iranian positions on the Kharkheh-Kur River in the attack and captured three tanks. Another Iraqi communique carried by INA on 17 October reported that Iraqi planes attacked Iranian positions in the southern sector, scoring direct hits. An Iranian armed forces communique broadcast by Tehran radio on the same day said three Iraqi attacks in the western sector on 16 October were defeated. PARS reported a revolution guards communique claiming the Shandari military base inside Iraq was damaged. Citing the MIDDLE EAST ECONOMIC SURVEY, AFP confirmed reports that Iran's oil pumping station feeding Khark Island was knocked out of action by an Iraqi air raid in September.

Afghanistan

GULF NEWS AGENCY reported the announcement in New York on 16 October by Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi that Afghanistan has agreed to the Pakistani proposal for tripartite talks on the Afghan situation involving Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan under the supervision of the UN secretary general. He noted, however, that Iran has refused to participate in the talks unless representatives from the Afghan opposition are allowed to participate.

Pakistan

AFP cited the Karachi daily JANG as reporting that Al-Zulfiqar opposition group leader Murtuza Bhutto, elder son of former Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, was wounded in Kabul when his car was caught in a machinegun ambush set by unidentified persons on 13 October.

DAILY REPORT

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COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING REPORTED 15 OCT

LD161448 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Council of Ministers, chaired a meeting of the Council of Ministers this morning. After the national anthem was played, Soltan Ali Keshtmand opened the meeting by saying: The first general session of the DRA Council of Ministers is taking place in a new phase after the approval of the DRA Council of Ministers Law, the purpose of which is to enhance the prestige and authority of the DRA Council of Ministers as the supreme state, administrative and executive organ; to increase and broaden its activities on the basis of planned social work; and to observe the principle of reporting on the accomplishment of duties in a responsible, democratic and acceptable (?manner). The chairman of the Council of Ministers then proposed the agenda of the meeting, which was unanimously approved.

According to the agenda, six ministers presented reports on their respective ministries' activities during the first 6 months of 1360 [21 March 1981 - 20 March 1982]. The ministers were Sher Jan Mazduryar, minister of transportation; Mohammad Khan Jalalar, minister of commerce; Mohammad Aslam Watanjar, minister of communications; Eng Nazar Mohammad, minister of public works; Abdol Wakil, minister of finance; and Dr Mehraboddin Paktiawai, vice chairman of the DRA State Planning Committee.

During the second part of the meeting two documents were unanimously approved. The first concerns the method of and timetable for drafting and approving the socioeconomic development plans and the DRA budget for 1361 [21 March 1982 - 20 March 1983] in seven articles. The second concerns the results of reports from the Ministries of Transportation, Commerce, Communications, Public Works and Finance and the State Planning Committee in fourteen articles.

In accordance with the first resolution the State Planning Committee and the DRA Ministry of Finance are required to draft the plan and budget for 1361 with the cooperation of all ministries, departments and institutions, in accordance with the basic guidelines for DRA socioeconomic development during 1338-1362. While doing so, they should take the necessary measures for the renewal and restoration of the industrial sector through material production, educational and cultural projects, increased productivity, reasonable savings in material resources and reduction in the cost of materials needed for construction.

In the second resolution the DRA ministries and departments are instructed to analyze carefully the result of the implementation of the DRA socioeconomic development plan in the first half of 1360 and to take special measures to remedy shortcomings; to undertake measures essential to implementing the 1360 plan and to intensify control and supervision of the plan implementation.

In this resolution the ministries are given practical and specific duties regarding the constant supply of energy and fuel to citizens and institutions, especially in the autumn and winter months, expansion and extension of foreign and domestic trade, improvement of the national economy, intensification of the struggle against the counterrevolutionary bands, the restoration of a peaceful and calm atmosphere for the work and life of the people and increased agricultural and industrial productivity.

In considering the reports presented to the meeting Soltan Ali Keshtmand said: The DRA Council of Ministers will continually consolidate its practices in accordance with the new system abased on the Council of Ministers Law, and will accomplish its duties in accordance with the policy of the PDPA, the resolutions and decisions of the DRA Revolutionary Council and its Presidium and the guidance of Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

The session ended with the playing of the national anthem.

The general session of the DRA Council of Ministers will be held every 2 months in accordance with the DRA Council of Ministers Law.

GANDHI HOLDS TALKS WITH AKALI LEADERS 16 OCT

BK161704 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi had separate talks with Akali leaders belonging to the Longowal faction and a group of Hindu leaders on Sikh and Punjab affairs in New Delhi today. She made it clear that there can be no softness or compromise on secessionist and antinational activities whatever the cost. The government is not interested in interfering with religious matters but it expects that religion would not be exploited to political ends.

The Akali leaders categorically asserted that they are opposed to violent and secessionist activities of certain groups which had created tension in Punjab. They wanted efforts to be made to defuse the situation. They also informed the prime minister that they strongly disapprove of the recent hijacking of an Indian airlines plane by a handful of misguided Sikhs.

The Akali delegation [was] comprised [of] Sant Harcharn Singh Longowal, Prakash Singh Badal, Gurcharan Singh Tohra, S.S. Barnala and Balwant Singh. Before the talks began, Sant Longowal had a brief meeting separately with Mrs Gandhi. The prime minister was assisted at the talks by her principal secretary P.C. Alexender, Cabinet Secretary Krishanaswamy Rao Sahib and Home Secretary T.N. Chaturvedi.

Earlier, Home Minister Zail Singh and Punjab Chief Minister Drabara Singh also had separate meetings with her.

In the evening, delegations of Nirankaris and Namdharis [Sikh sects] met Mrs Gandhi to express their concern about the situation in Punjab. They assured the government of their support in dealing with antinational, secessionist and criminal activities. Sant Longowal assured the prime minister that the Akalis were against the so-called Khalistan movement. His party had even expelled Sujinder Singh, one of the general secretaries, who had expressed himself in favor of the movement.

The Akalis, he said, always have the good of the country at heart. They were, in fact, concerned about the activities of certain extremist elements among the Sikhs.

Mrs Gandhi urged him to see that an atmosphere of amity is created in Punjab. She said there is a sense of insecurity among the Hindus which is likely to give respectability to extremists among other sections of the people. There was danger of Sikhs being put to inconvenience elsewhere in the country though they are working peacefully. She pointed that amity, harmony and tolerance are the core of the Sikh religion. The Akalis should promote this message without allowing politics and religion to be mixed.

Mrs Gandhi assured the Akali leaders that she is always prepared to look into the legitimate grievances of the people. As she would be going abroad she would ask one of her cabinet colleagues to look into the demands and grievances mentioned by Akali leaders and continue discussions with them.

The chief ministers of Punjab and Haryana have accepted the prime minister's suggestion to order judicial inquiries into the incidents at (Chambokala) and Mehta Chowk as demanded by the Akalis.

A deputation of about 15 Hindu leaders representing various shades of opinion in Punjab expressed their dissatisfaction that the offenders have not been brought to book. They wanted strong action to be taken against extremist Sikhs who were antinational and secessionists.

The prime minister told them that nothing should be done which may add to tension. It is for the government to deal with activities which run counter to the national interest and the Constitution, she added.

SHAHI SAYS DRA AGREED TO TRIPARTITE TALKS

GF162024 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1958 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] New York, 16 Oct (GNA) -- Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has announced that Afghanistan has agreed to Pakistan's proposal to hold tripartite talks among Pakistan, Iran and the ruling party in Afghanistan under the UN secretary general's supervision to discuss the Afghan crisis.

In another part of his statement, the Pakistani minister said these talks are faced with the problem that Iran has refused to participate in them unless representatives from the Afghan opposition attend and actively participate in them. He said: This Iranian refusal creates a knotty problem, because it is difficult to tell which party actually represents the Afghan people unless Afghan opposition parties unite in one political party.

In an interview with a GNA correspondent in New York, Agha Shahi said contacts are currently being held with Iran and foreign ministers of other countries having close links with Iran on holding these contacts and removing the obstacles hindering them. He announced his country's readiness to give the guarantees required by the Afghan Government not to interfere in Afghanistan's internal affairs. He said: We call on the Afghan side to elaborate the nature of the guarantees it is requesting.

The Pakistani foreign minister called on the Afghan Government to fix a timetable for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan in return for the guarantee that Pakistan will not interfere in its internal affairs.

He also called on Afghanistan to explain the measures that should be taken to guarantee the lives and the security of the Afghan refugees that are willing to return to their country. He said: "I told the Afghan side that the Afghan refugees' return must be voluntary and not compulsory."

Commenting on the Soviet Union's assurances that it will withdraw from Afghanistan when all countries in the region stop interfering in Afghanistan's affairs, he said these assurances are false. He noted the Soviet and Afghan rulers' rejection of the UN General Assembly resolution on the withdrawal of Soviet troops and the reaffirmation of the right of the Afghan people to determine their future. He affirmed that the upcoming negotiations with the Afghan side will be based on adherence to these principles, which have been endorsed by the UN General Assembly.

The Pakistani foreign minister declared Pakistan's rejection of U.S. conditions that are likely to undermine Pakistan's independence, sovereignty and nonaligned status in return for military and economic contracts. He also stressed Pakistan's rejection of U.S. military bases and rejected the possibility of Pakistan joining a strategic alliance with the United States in the Indian Ocean. He revealed that Pakistan rejected an offer to obtain a loan at 3 percent interest in return for making the above-mentioned concessions. It opted for another loan at 14 percent interest that is free from any conditions. This will enable it to obtain $1.6 billion out of $3.2 billion worth of arms, which is the total cost of the arms deal.

Agha Shahi called on Muslim countries to understand Pakistan's position and to disregard the distortions made by U.S. and foreign media.

Referring to a solution to the Iran-Iraq conflict, the Pakistani foreign minister regretted the rejection of the proposals of the good offices committee for resolving the conflict between the two countries. He said that the committee will meet again soon to renew its efforts to resolve the conflict and foil attempts by the superpowers to exploit the continuation of the conflict in order to exercise their control over the region.

Answering a question on Pakistan's position regarding U.S. desire to enter into a strategic alliance with Pakistan similar to the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance, Agha Shahi underlined Pakistan's firm rejection of such an alliance, direct or indirect. He declared: At such a critical stage the U.S.-Israeli alliance is intensifying the Arab countries' dissatisfaction and disgust with the United States. If any practical steps are taken, U.S. interests in the Arab world will be greatly damaged.

He appealed to the United States to concentrate its efforts on finding a solution to the Palestinian question and urging the Israeli enemy to withdraw from all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem.

Agha Shahi affirmed Pakistan's total support for Saudi Arabia's request for the AWACS deal because of Saudi Arabia's desperate need to ensure its security and stability. He noted that the U.S. Congress' irresponsible opposition to this deal [words indistinct] United States in the Arab world in general.

In reply to a question on the nature of the extensive talks he held with Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah and Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, he said the talks centered on Pakistan's relations with the two countries, Gulf security, the Afghan issue and its impact on the Arab Gulf region and the Indian Ocean and what has to be done to enter into positive negotiations on the basic issue pertaining to this problem and to reach a just political settlement.

On the talks he held with 'Abdallah Bisharah, Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] secretary general, the Pakistani minister said the talks centered on the GCC's philosophy, goals, policies and activities as well as on the situation in Egypt and the possible developments inside and outside Egypt following As-Sadat's assassination. He added: I conveyed to Mr Bisharah Pakistan's warm welcome to the establishment of the GCC and the steps the Gulf countries have taken to bolster and expand this cooperation, as well as Pakistan's hope that this cooperation will expand to involve all countries in the region.

MURTUZA BHUTTO WOUNDED IN STREET ATTACK

BK161101 Hong Kong AFP in English 1031 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Karachi, 16 Oct (AFP) -- Gunmen have wounded Murtuza Bhutto, elder son of Pakistan's executed former Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, in a street attack in the Afghan capital Kabul, a report here said today.

Quoting travellers from Kabul, the mass circulation Urdu language daily JANG said unidentified attackers opened fire with machineguns on the car in which Mr Bhutto was travelling with four associates on Tuesday [13 October].

There was an exchange of fire and Mr Bhutto was wounded, the paper said.

Mr Bhutto, 27, who heads the extremist Pakistani opposition group Al-Zulfiqar, had said his group was behind a similar machinegun attack last month on a car in Lahoure, Pakistan, in which a pro-government Pakistani politican was killed.

Al-Zulfiqar had also claimed responsibility for the hijacking of a Pakistani airliner earlier this year.

MUSAVI CONDEMNS U.S. POLICIES, SUPPORT FOR SUDAN

LD171132 Tehran PARS in English 1010 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Tehran, 16 Oct (PARS) -- In an exclusive interview with the foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mr Mir-Hoseyn Musavi, recent plans for the recognition of the regime occupying Al-Quds, which have been welcomed by certain so-called revolutionary and Islamic leaders in the region, were condemned.

Musavi said: "Unfortunately this plan was not only welcomed by the reactionary forces dependent to the U.S. but also by some pseudo-revolutionaries of the region as well. But these solutions would have no [words indistinct] but to make the will of the Muslims more firm for the final liberation of Palestine." "Those who speak of peaceful coexistence with Israel, are in fact charmed by the policies of the U.S. and Israel and have gotten along with them. This itself is the result of the conciliatory policies that have been taken up by these so-called revolutionaries and Islamic leaders in the long run," Musavi said. He added: "These groups and grouplets who think they can get their homeland through the U.S. are in reality the prisoners and victims of their own policies because it is really the U.S. that would have them under its shelter."

Concerning the U.S. support for Sudan and the importance of Egypt for imperialism, the foreign minister said: "The sending of weapons to Sudan in our point of view is more as a tool for securing of the reactionary regimes in that region than a tool for attacking Libya, (because) each of them are considered important bases for the U.S. and if in case an attack is done on Libya by Sudan, it would be more for the saving, securing and expansion of the bases of the U.S. in the region " "In the course of our revolution we have experienced that however strong and large the weapons and arsenals, even then they cannot resist against the will of the millions of people and we, who will witness this trend all over the Islamic world, are sure about the certain defeat of the U.S.," Musavi said. He then added: "The U.S. does not have a correct view about what is about to happen and form in the Middle East in general and the world of Islam. All the activities and movements and plans of the U.S. for the bringing together of the reactionary centers in North Africa and the Persian Gulf, none can have any interest for the U.S. because the U.S., the West and the superpowers should notice that they are faced with a strong Islamic trend in all of the Islamic world."

PARS CITES KEYHAN REPORT ON U.S. ARMS IN IRAQ

LD190916 Tehran PARS in English 0757 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Tehran, 18 Oct (PARS) -- The recent victories in the Abadan fronts by the Islamic combatants of Iran (October 4th) revealed the blatant U.S. connection in the Iraqi imposed war. A photograph published today in KEYHAN, a Persian daily, recently taken in the Abadan fronts depicts a crate of anti-tank missiles belonging to Iraqi troops bearing the U.S. "point four" insignia, indicating that this shipment came from a country supposedly neutral in this war to a country claiming to shun any kind of relations with U.S.

KHOMEYNI SCORES INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

LD181436 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1059 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Speech by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni on 18 October to members of families of martyrs, teachers and organization representatives gathered at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran -- recorded, duration 30 minutes]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I do not know whether to express my condolences to you sisters and brothers of the martyrs; whether to express my condolences to the prophet of Islam.

International organizations, for example Amnesty International, which asked to visit Iran and see the executions: These organizations want to come over here and express their views in favor of the superpowers. Do these organizations know anything about Iran? Do these organizations know anything about the revolts by the hypocrites? Rest assured that they do know.

Are they saying that they have no idea about the explosions taking place? About the killings and arsons destroying the people and their property? Do they not know that these people are setting buses ablaze, setting children in these buses on fire? Have they not heard from news agency reports that yesterday these bandits, some of whom have already been captured and received their due punishment, set a bus on fire in Shiraz, as a result of which 2 children were killed and between 30 to 48 others were injured? The condition of some of those injured is critical. Then why is it that, seeing these acts, no one utters a word?

Why is it that the human rights organization does not consider Iranians as human beings [word indistinct]? They are killing (?human beings) by the hand of America and through plots hatched by big powers. [sentence indistinct] These corrupt international organizations are keeping silent about these things. Why? [sentence indistinct]

Why did these organizations keep quiet when an explosion took place in the office of the Islamic Republican Party, resulting in the deaths of more than 70 people, 70 scholars, virtuous and Muslim individuals? When the office of the prime ministery was set on fire, [words indistinct]? However when a few people are arrested and, after being convicted in the subsequent trial for committing murder, executed, they raise their voice. These were the people who took up arms, took to the streets and intended to kill innocent people.

My dear esteemed brothers and sisters present here, remember! All diabolical powers, all those affiliated with diabolical powers, like Amnesty International and other organizations, have joined forces to stifle this Islamic Republic and thwart its flourishing. They fear that the revolution might be exported to other regions where they have their own interests. They want to discourage you and weaken you, assuming that they can succeed by hatching such plots.

As for Amnesty International, which asked to visit Iran: It has a mission -- to visit Iran and condemn it. They have a mission to join forces, crush this Islamic movement and, accordingly, Islam. They fear Islam; they always feared Islam. However, having now been slapped by Islam, they have stepped up their instigations. All over the world, even in America itself, there are whispers of (?uprising). They fear this. They are not concerned with Iran; they are not concerned with Iranian nation; they are concerned with Islam. The Iranian nation epitomizes Islam; it has risen in response to a call by Islam. This uprising was exported to other countries, and every one of these countries has risen or is about to stage an uprising. These are the nations that support this movement and the Islamic revolution of Iran. Consequently, they hatched a plot in the region, no, in the whole world, lest they might lose their domination.

Right now an uprising is taking place in Egypt. An uprising is in progress in Iraq. Similar events are taking place in other places.

Nations in other parts of the world must pay attention and join us. The Egyptian nation must bear in mind that Islam is being threatened in Egypt, where this tyrannical government declares (?war against Muslims); all Egyptian men and women are dutybound to rise and crush this corrupt government which (?has always opposed Islam). [passage indistinct]

KHAMENE'I INTERVIEWED ON CHATTI PEACE PROPOSALS

LD170046 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, the Supreme Defense Council met tonight, chaired by Mr Khamene'i, the president.

Reports on the battlefronts were submitted by the chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the commander of the ground forces and the necessary decisions were made on war issues.

According to this report, the full text of Habib Chatti's proposals was studied. At the end of the meeting our correspondent was granted an interview by President Khamene'i. We draw your attention to this interview:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr President, could you tell us what issues were raised at the Supreme Defense Council's session and what decisions were made?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. As usual, military brothers and commanders first submitted their reports on the situation on the fronts. General Zahirnezhad, Colonel Seyyed-Shirazi and also the commander of the Revolution Guards Corps, Mr Mohsen Reza'i, and Mr (Rahim Safavi) explained the situation on the fronts to the Supreme Defense Council. There have been no important or new issues on the fronts. Exchanges of fire have continued as usual on all fronts, but there has been now new or important situation on the fronts worth mentioning.

There were several other issues in the program which were raised. There was a plan [word indistinct] by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, including Habib Chatti's report. A report on Habib Chatti's proposal to our foreign affairs minister was raised and dscussed. (?A reply) was agreed upon at the session. There was also a discussion about the headquarters for irregular warfare, which had been raised before; several other issues [word indistinct] were raised and discussed.

[Question] In connection with the imam of the nation's decree to Brigadier General Zahirnezhad, chief of the Joint Staff, would you like to give some explanations?

[Answer] Of course. This decree was not raised at this session. It was not an issue to be raised here. However, this decree was similar to the decree which had been granted by the imam to the martyred Major General Fallahi. What happens is that the chief of staff is decreed by the commander in chief of the armed forces -- who is [word indistinct] the leader [Khomeyni] -- to make some decisions which are related to the leadership with regard to the forces and to sign (?issues) himself. This power had been given to General Fallahi and now it has been given to the chief of staff, General Zahirnezhad. Of course, it has been stipulated that there should be consultations with me in connection with any decisions made.

[Question] Did you adopt any decision with regard to the proposal made by Habib Chatti?

[Answer] Habib Chatti's report, as already discussed here, did not cover any fresh or important points. What is noticeable in his new proposal and which was missing in clear terms from his previous ones, is the acceptance to a withdrawal. Habib Chatti has told our foreign minister quite explicitly that no one expects us to enter into negotiations while enemy troops are in our territory. This point had not been made as explicitly before. This shows Saddam's weak position. Our foreign minister, during his talks with Habib Chatti, stressed several points. These points are, incidentally, the same ones which we have also emphasized. These points were also stressed previously. One is the unconditional withdrawal of the aggressors. Until the forces of aggression leave our soil, we will not accept any agreement, negotiations or talks with the Iraqi Government. Habib Chatti has agreed that the Iraqi forces must withdraw unconditionally. However, in the course of discussions, there are points which make one doubt this acceptance. Therefore, we are having our doubts about the sincerity of the Iraqi forces and the aggressive Iraqi Government in accepting this point.

What we are saying is that the Iraqi forces must withdraw unconditionally. Then we might hold talks. Among the topics of these talks is the question of identifying the aggressor, the party that started the war.

This is a point requiring study and discussion. There would be no objection to holding an Islamic conference at the (?international level), where the matter could be discussed and the aggressor identified.

Another point is the trial of the aggressor. Once the aggressor is identified then he should be put on trial. Then there is the important issue of compensation. This country has suffered great losses because of this war. The aggressor in this war should be identified, and whichever party it is, it should pay for the damage sustained by the other party. We hold back our claims, any just and unbiased delegation which is appointed can come here and determine who the aggressor has been. If Iraq is found to be the aggressor, then it should pay for its damage.

Another of these issues is negotiation on the 1975 treaty. Until now we have not announced this treaty as being void. Iraq has unilaterally declared this treaty to be void, but we have never said that we have annulled this treaty. This is worth investigating, as this issue can be discussed together wtih other issues once the Iraqi forces have left. These were the points we discussed and decisions we made in connection with Habib Chatti's proposals and these decisions will be communicated with Habib Chatti's proposals and these decisions will be communicated to him by our minister of foreign affairs. [end recording]

KHAMENE'I NOMINATES VELAYATI AS PRIME MINISTER

LD190936 Tehran PARS in English 0835 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Tehran, 19 Oct (PARS NEWS AGENCY) -- At the open session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly today President Khamene'i's letter to the Majlis speaker nominating Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati to fill the post of prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran was read. In his letter President Khamene'i in accordance with Article 124 of the Constitution, has nominated Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati as prime minister and requested the Majlis speaker to ask the Islamic Consultative Assembly to be prepared to cast a vote of inclination regarding the nominee.

MAJLIS ASKS NEW DEPUTIES TO PRESENT CREDENTIALS

LD181212 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, the Islamic Consultative Assembly Public Relations Office has issued a statement requesting all deputies elected in the recent Majlis byelections to call at the Majlis, bringing with them the credentials issued to them by the Interior Ministry.

MEETINGS HELD, MESSAGES ISSUED ON FEAST DAY

Khomeyni Receives Officials

LD171210 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, on the occasion of the happy Id-e Qadir-e Khom, Messrs Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the president; Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly; Musavi-Ardabili, president of the Supreme Court; Mahdavi-Kani, the prime minister together with the members of the cabinet. Brigadier Genderal Zahirnezhad, chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran; Col Se'yyed-Shirazi, commander of the ground forces; Colonel Mo'inpur, commander of the air force; Captain Afzali, commander of the navy; a number of military and state officials; members of the central committee of the Imam Khomeyni relief fund; and also the managing director and members of the supervisory council of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran were separately received in audience by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this morning and they congratulated the imam of the Islamic nation and expressed hope for the world's oppressed.

Mahdavi-Kani on Meeting

LD171721 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Following his meeting today with Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Prime Minister Mahdavi-Kani answered our correspondent's question on the points raised at this meeting by saying:

[Begin Mahdavi-Kani recording] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Today was the blessed festival of Qadir-e, and together with the Cabinet members I was received by the imam to congratulate him on the occasion of this day. However, since we knew that many people would be meeting with the imam today we did not take much of his time. We just congratulated the imam and he returned our congratulations.

The imam said that whether the present Cabinet continues in this job or not, you should continue to perform your duties enthusiastically. Whether you are reappointed in the new Cabinet or not you should stay by your other brothers and serve the country.

I replied that as I have always maintained we will continue our services behind the frontline, if not on the frontline, and we will never abandon our trenches.

Mahdavi-Kani Address

LD171300 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Excerpts] According to the Central News Unit, this morning glorious ceremonies were held at Sa'dabad's first district committee to mark the Id-e Qadir-e Khom
Prime Minister Mohammad Reza Mahdavi-Kani took part in these ceremonies.

The ceremonies began with a recitation of some verses from the holy Koran. The prime minister then made a speech congratulating all the Muslims, the imam of the Islamic nation, combatants of the armed forces, the self-sacrificing defenders of the Islamic homeland, particularly the guards of the Iranian Islamic Revolution Committees, the clergy and others who supervised the committees since the start of the revolution on this auspicious feast.

Mr Mahdavi-Kani then commented on leadership and the imamate and reiterated: Today is the day of perfection of religion, abundance and [word indistinct] of politics, and every society requires a leader. This discussion is clear to us as Muslims. Because, as 'Ali said -- may peace be upon him -- it is necessary for the people to have an imam. Today God praises Islam as a religion and says: "Infidels are disappointed with your victory."

He then referred to the history of revolution in the world and continued: There have been many revolutions in the world. Our constitutional revolution was an example, in which the clergy and the Muslim people gave great sacrifices and donated their own lives. But this revolution did not have a happy ending because it lacked a good and decisive leader. I say to you -- the guards and revolutionary people of Iran-- that I shall stay beside you until the end and we shall continue until the end and we shall continue the Islamic revolution of Iran until final victory, under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni.

Referring to the present shortages and difficulties in the society he said: As prime minister, I must say that we are facing many difficulties and we have not been able to satisfy all the demands of the people. It is obvious that every revolution would have to face some difficulties in order to reach the final victory. As the imam of the Islamic nation said, we do not claim that our government was able to overcome all difficulties; but it is our wish to end all these shortcomings, problems and difficulties. Then the government will be able to serve the people; and the people of Iran should know that this is our intention, to provide the people with the facilities they demand; I hope we will succeed in doing so.

Commenting on the current difficulties of the committees, Mr Mahdavi-Kani said: From the start of the revolution I obeyed the imam's order and accepted the responsibility of the committees. I was neither a military person nor a security man. However, we felt responsible and carried out the imam's order. Other brother clergy, who were with us before the revolution, also kindly helped. We accepted responsibility because it was necessary to do so, we were not specialists and we were facing shortages. We did not know what the requirements of the committees -- as arms of the revolution -- were that we could provide.

The prime minister, while admitting that there were shortages and difficulties, said: We hope to get rid of these difficulties as soon as possible. You are the foundations of the revolution and this is part of your peculiarities. [sentence as heard] Your brothers were the first foundations of the revolution, who established the committees on the second day after the victory of the revolution.

The prime minister, in conclusion, referred to duties of brother guards in the committees and said: You, as a foundation of the revolution, have a very heavy task. Your method, bearing in mind your responsibility, must be the same as the imam's method and that of the revolution otherwise, your efforts will be wasted. Your behavior must be Islamic, even with your enemies.

At the end of lunch, prayers were held under the imamate of Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani.

Montazeri Message

LD171839 Tehran PARS in English 1715 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Tehran, 17 Oct (PARS) -- The Islamic revolution in Iran upset all political calculations regarding Persian Gulf, said Ayatollah Montazeri in his 'Id-e Qadir-e Khom message. The enemies of Islam and the old and new imperialists, knowing well the power of Islam, were trying to exclude religion from politics, said the prominent religious scholar.

In another part of his message, Ayatollah Montazeri said that the great Satan (the United States) and its allies, frustrated in their military attempts to stop the propagation of the Islamic revolution among the Islamic countries, were hurriedly arming their lackies and stepping up their military presence in the region.

Ayatollah Montazeri, at the end of his message, expressed the hope that the Moslems of the world would unite to liberate themselves and win their freedom and independence.

Rafsanjani Sermons

LD161306 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Excerpts] On the eve of the blessed Id-e Qadir-e Khom [according to Shi'ite traditions on this day Mohammad allegedly appointed 'Ali as his successor], today millions of our Muslim compatriots throughout the country took part in the religiopolitical Friday prayers. The University of Tehran, like previous Fridays, again witnessed the participation of a large number of our Muslim and revolutionary people in the unifying Friday prayers, which were led by Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Tehran's temporary Friday imam.

Mr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, the representative of the people of Tehran [in the Majlis] gave a speech before the sermons. Referring to the widespread participation of the people of our country in the elections and the election of Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i as president, he said: This participation demonstrates the believe and trust of the masses of people in Islam and the clergy.

The speaker then referred to the issue of security and asked for the strengthening of the committees and the guards. He also emphasized throughout the society and, referring to the question of Islamic economy, he said: The steps which have so far been taken in this direction are not sufficient.

Then, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Tehran's temporary Friday Imam, delivered prayer sermons. In the first sermon he talked about the criminal laws from the viewpoint of the Koran and Islam and the role of faith, knowledge, force and fear as means of implementing laws in Islamic societies. In a part of his first sermon referring to the recent plots of America, the Iraqi regime and domestic enemies in order to manipulate the issue of war refugees, he said:

[Begin recording] One of the miracles of the Islamic Revolution of Iran has been the administration of the war refugees which, according to all world standards, is an extraordinary affair. I don't know how far you can envisage the statistics in your mind: Our country, after the revolution, was burdened with 3 million refugees -- when I say 3 million, I refer to the Afghan refugees, the refugees who have come from Iraq and the refugees from our own war. If the active population of our country is about 15 million, 3 million of them are refugees who have become a burden upon society. Also, more or less about 500,000 or 600,000 people who engaged in the war, either on the fronts or behind the fronts or in special work. Iraq, America and our domestic enemies were counting on the war refugees as a great, destructive time bomb. When they occupied some of cities they calculated that when the inhabitants of these cities were scattered and millions of them lost their homes and belongings and became refugees, they would cause the society to explode. Their calculations were completely correct. These people require housing, food, work, jobs, and other material and spiritual requirements. Their feelings, which have been hurt as the result of being refugees and of having suffered, should be ameliorated.

The day the war started the counterrevolutionaries and the groups were very strong in our country. They believed that the counterrevolutionaries would enter the midst of these refugees and make use of them as a means of organizing demonstrations, sit-ins, marching toward the Majlis or the Ministry of Interior or the Ministry of Labor and chanting slogans. In this way they would weaken the front behind the war and weaken the country. They started this as well. The Mojahedin-e Khalq, the members of Peykar and Feda'iyan-e Khalq, the minority wing, and many other groups left their work and went to the camps and to the houses of the refugees and into their midst and began inciting them and recruiting from them. They began to recruit soldiers from among youths whose feelings had been hurt and who had not been enlightened. They began recruiting from among them. During the first few days of the war we witnessed many things.

See how well this time bomb which they were manipulating was neutralized in this country. It was defused and security was imposed upon it. Today, it has even become a means for the continuation of the war. This is not an exaggeration. They wanted to turn the refugee camps into places of corruption, immorality and vice. Yet today our refugee camps have become centers for the training of the children. The children from Khorramshahr, Abadan, Shush, Andimeshk, Qasr-e Shirin and villages did not receive any training and did not possess any means. Today our people and our youth have voluntarily gone into the refugee camps and are training them and making them [into proper individuals]. Despite all the poverty and shortages which exist in the camps, these children have been made into means for the advancement of the Islamic revolution, demanding that the war should continue until victory. [end recording]

Continuing the first Friday prayer sermon, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani talked about the policies of the Government of the Islamic Republic toward terrorism and the conspiracies of counterrevolutionary minigroups and expressed his hope that the youth will be vigilant and will neutralize the conspiracies of the counterrevolutionaries.

At the end of his first sermon, he referred to the importance of statistics about planning for welfare and economic programs of the country and, referring to the plan of the economic mobilization [organization] about preparing identity cards for villages. He asked all the Friday imams throughout the country to call upon the people to take part in the preparation of statistics about the regional conditions of the country so that the government's economic and welfare plans could be implemented in the best possible way.

In the second prayer sermon Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani referred to the widespread and active participation of masses of the nation in the third, decisive presidential election, and the qualities of the president and the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In a part of this sermon, referring to the imam's answer to the Islamic Consultative Assembly, he expressed his hope that the Majlis will be able to carry out its duties properly, fully observing Islamic teachings and laws, and that with the trust of the leader of the revolution which it enjoys, it will be able to solve the difficulties and be able to delineate the limits of productive and economic activities and pave the way for movement and employment in society.

In the second Friday prayer sermon the Friday imam of Tehran also talked about the expansion of the influence of the Islamic Revolution abroad, the explicit reply of the imam to the letter of the king of Arabia, the downfall of the pharoah of Egypt, the glorious enthusiasm of the Muslims of the world toward the Islamic Revolution of Iran, and the considerable victories of the fighters of Islam on the fronts. He emphasized that these events show that our revolution is successively getting rid of obstacles and is progressing. This is why the Egyptian nation today receives inspiration from the Islamic Revolution of Iran. It is glorious that mosques and universities in Egypt, Sudan and Morocco have become centers for the study of the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

Continuing his second sermon, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani said that the victories of our armed forces in Abadan have delighted the Iraqi nation. However, we will be faced with some new conspiracies because America is not giving AWACS to Egypt for nothing. The temporary Friday imam of Tehran added: Despite all the plots we will continue our path.

He then thanked the Kurdish compatriots for their solid participation in the presidential elections and their attendance at Friday prayers. At the end, addressing Arab sisters and brothers, he delivered a sermon in Arabic.

TEHRAN: IRAQIS ATTEMPT TO KILL BEIRUT CHARGE

LD161208 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] According to a Central News Unit dispatch from Beirut, Seyyed Mohsen Musavi, charge d'affaires at the Islamic Republic of Iran's Embassy in Beirut, was attacked yesterday but escaped unhurt. The incident took place at a time when the Iranian charge was traveling by car along an avenue in west Beirut with a member of the Islamic association of Iranian students in Lebanon. They were chased by a car in the vicinity of the Iraqi Embassy which then opened a hail of fire from machineguns equipped with silencers at the car carrying the Iranian charge. Miraculously, however, none of the bullets hit him or the student accompanying him; they merely sustained minor scratches as a result of the scattering of broken glass from the car windows.

In this connection our representative in Beirut reports that the abortive assassination attempt against the Iranian charge in Beirut took place at a time when the Iraqi regime's embassy has begun an intense political attack against the Iranian diplomatic mission in Lebanon. In an obscene and sharply worded statement carried by the press yesterday morning, the Beirut embassy of Saddam at-Tikriti attacked the Iranian charge's recent press interview in Beirut and called for his expulsion from Lebanon.

We would like to remind you that Seyyed Mohsen Musavi, the Iranian charge in Beirut, gave an interview to journalists last Saturday after meeting Shafiq al-Wazzan, the Lebanese prime minister, and gave some clarification of the recent air attack against Kuwait, emphasizing that that was a fresh plot by the United States with the collaboration of mercenary and reactionary regimes in the region aimed at expanding the war forced upon Iran by the Iraqi regime and preparing the ground for military intervention by U.S. imperialism against the Muslim nations in the region.

Saddam's ambassador in Beirut, who was incensed by this interview and its broad coverage in the press, yesterday morning issued a statement couched in obscene and vulgar language, in which he sharply attacked the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Iraqi regime's embassy in Beirut also castigated the Lebanese Government for allowing the charge of the Iranian Embassy to level accusations at Iraq from the Prime Ministry office.

In view of this statement issued by the Iraqi Embassy, and also in view of the fact that the assassination attempt was made along the avenue opposite the Iraqi Embassy and the perpetrators fled toward the Iraqi Embassy after opening fire, there is no doubt that that plot was hatched by agents of the Iraqi regime.

MATERIALS CONCERNING INTERNAL OPPOSITION

'Hypocrites' Attack Bus

LD171730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] The Central News Unit reports from Shiraz that American-supported mercenary and hypocrite elements this evening set fire to a bus belonging to the United Bus Company and its passengers near the Islamic Republic Square, the former Namazi Square in Shiraz. As a result, between 30 to 40 of the bus passengers were injured. The report also says that a number of those people who were injured, 10 of whom are women, are under intensive care in hospitals.

The report notes that two young children were martyred in this incident, one of whom was burnt to cinders. Those who had sustained superficial injuries were treated as outpatients in the hospital.

Eyewitnesses say that those responsible for this incident were two men who used flammable material to commit this terrifying crime.

Immediately after this incident, the Muslim and faithful people of Shiraz gathered at the site and shouted slogans like 'Death to America' and 'Death to the hypocrites' and asked the responsible officials to punish those who had carried out this crime. This report also says that the city of Shiraz is mourning this tragedy and signs of grief and mourning are seen everywhere. Investigations into this incident continue.

Bodyguard Killed

LD181124 Tehran PARS in English 1020 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Tehran, 18 Oct (PARS) -- One 7 year old little girl was burned to death when counterrevolutionary terrorists fire-bombed a public bus in Shiraz, southern Iran. Meanwhile in the northern city of Rasht terrorists tried to assassinate Imam Khomeyni's provincial representative, Hojjat ol-Eslam Eshanbakhs, but instead managed only to shoot his bodyguard, Qorban Naderi, who was martyred while defending the hojjat ol-Eslam. Both events occurred yesterday evening.

Authorities are investigating both events. Eshanbakhs also serves as Friday prayers leader of Rasht, capital and largest city of Iran's Caspian coastal province of Gilan. In Shiraz's terrorist fire-bombing the burned child, who was the only fatality, was identified as one Leila Nurbakhsh. Some 20 passengers suffered burns in the same incident, some so badly that they had to be hospitalized.

Revolution Guards' Successes

LD171848 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] The Public Relations Office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps announced that on the morning of 15 October, in a confrontation between the Islamic Revolution Gurads Corps personnel and counterrevolutionaries near Bayazidabad village and [name indistinct] in Bukan one of the coutnerrevolutionaries was killed and several others were injured. These villages were purged of the filthy presence of the counterrevolutionaries.

In the fighting between the forces of Islam and counterrevolutionaries in the upper and lower Kureh Dareh and the Cheshmen Sefid-Murian road near Kamyaran, 12 counterrevolutionaries were killed and 22 others were wounded. Through the efforts of Islamic combatants, the above-mentioned regions were purged.

After these operations the revolution guards were positioned on Shahin heights in this region. Yesterday, several elements connected with Komeleh and democratic counterrevolutionary groups attacked Mahabad's communication center. Guards brothers foiled this attack and surrounded the counterrevolutionaries and kiled or wounded seven of them. Also, in this operation several counterrevolutionaries were captured by the guards.

Houses Raided; Arrests Made

LD181138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] According to a PARS report, with the relentless efforts of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Gachsaran and Zanjan Provinces, and with the cooperation of the 36-million-strong intelligence organization, 1 hypocrite organization house and the American group's network consisting of 3 communal houses in Gashsaran were raided and 1 hypocrite was killed and 28 were arrested. Large numbers of arms, explosives, telephone tapping devices and plans of officials' residences and places of work were seized.

According to the report, seven members of the hypocrites organization who were sentenced to death in absentia on charges of uprising against the Islamic Republic of Iran by the Qa'em Shahr Islamic Revolution Court surrendered before being arrested. They repented and their sentences were reduced to between 5 to 10 years imprisonment.

2 Killed in Saqqez

LD181810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that the governor of Saqqez has announced that an explosive device was thrown into the Saqqez bazaar by mercenary counterrevolutionaries. Two innocent women were killed and eight other people wounded, including several young children.

4 Guards Killed in Mashhad

LD190946 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] PARS reports that at 1800 yesterday, a patrol car belonging to the 2d District Guards Corps Division in Mashhad, which had been identified by the pro-American terrorists, was attacked by two terrorists in a [name indistinct] car carrying firearms. As a result, four guards brothers were martyred and joined the ranks of Imam Hoseyn's friends. The report says the criminals responsible for this incident fled and investigations into the incident continue.

Bani-Sadr Adviser Executed

NC191153 Paris AFP in English 1148 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Tehran, 19 Oct (AFP) -- A former legal adviser to ousted Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr was among 30 government opponents executed in Iran, press reports here said today.

The former presidential advisor was named as Manjshehr Massudi, and reports said he had been convicted of taking part in an attempted coup d'etat as well as having "collaborated with counter-revolutionary groups" in Iran. ETTELA'AT newspaper said Mr Massudi was also accused of "manouevres to weaken the revolutionary command," extortion of money, adultery and interference in judicial affairs. It did not say when the executions were carried out.

The latest executions took place in Tehran and in two provincial towns, the reports said. Mr Massudi was executed at Tehran's Evin Prison. ETTELA'AT said 25 of the people executed were members of the leftist Mojahedin and Forqan opposition groups.

Among another five Mojahedin executed on Friday at Mashhad in eastern Khorasan Province was the leader of a group which assassinated Hojjat ol-Eslam Kamyab, a former Khorasan member of Parliament, the reports said.

Arrest of 'Soviet Spy'

GF171227 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 0330 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] The Tehran regime has released a Soviet spy captured by security agents last week. His name is Tabataba'i, and he is a high-ranking member of the Tudeh Party. He had been serving as a contact between the Soviet Embassy and the Tudeh Party. He was carrying 900.00 tomans in cash at the time of his arrest. Our correspondent notes that the Soviet spy was released following direct intervention by Nureddin Kianuri [Tudeh Party secretary general], who contacted Hashemi-Rafsanjani.

Rafsanjani informed the regime's security organization that a high-ranking Soviet delegation is visiting Iran and that the arrest of a Soviet spy would have undesirable effects for the regime.

The Soviet delegation arrived in Iran on Monday pretending to be Iranian and Eastern experts. According to our correspondent, Tabataba'i was first taken to a special jail but spent only 2 hours there. He was taken to an undisclosed location in Tehran and was released following efforts by Kianuri and Rafsanjani. The location referred to by our correspondent as a special jail is Nikpur Gardens in Tehran's Shamsabad district, near Narmak. It is known as a mental hospital but is actually a jail. The jail is used to house SAVAMA prisoners who are to be interrogated for long periods of time. In other words, it is a prison for spies and persons who have been accused of espionage. Those accused of spying for the United STates, Great Britain and Israel are in this maximum security jail.

PILGRIMS ATTACKED BY SAUDI SECURITY FORCES

LD180836 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] According to a Central News Unit correspondent's report from Medina, the Saudi Arabian security forces severely injured a number of pilgrims at midnight of the night before last, inside the shrine of the prophet Mohammad.

The incident took place when an Iranian pilgrim was hit by the security forces stationed inside the shrine, and the rest of the Iranian pilgrims voiced their protest over the Saudi security forces' action by chanting "God is great."

Following this the Saudi security forces took further steps and forced all the Iranian pilgrims and pilgrims from other countries out of the shrine and the Al-Nabi Mosque in a disgusting manner. A number of Iranian pilgrims were injured in this incident and are receiving treatment in the Iranian Red Crescent mobile hospital stationed in Medina.

Our correspondent adds: A number of Iranian pilgrims were arrested by the Saudi security forces in connection with this incident.

Following this incident thousands of Iranian pilgrims staged a sit-in in Medina yesterday morning in front of the imam's representative headquarters to protest the Saudi actions. The pilgrims carried pictures of Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and by chanting slogans such as "Death to Israel," Death to America," "Israel is the enemy of God," they staged a demonstration.

In the meantime, the Saudi officials held talks with the Iranian hajj officials currently in Saudi Arabia and while apologizing for their security forces' actions, they promised to put on trial those responsible for this incident and to release the Iranians who were detained.

At 1115 yesterday, following the Saudi commitments, the Iranian pilgrims ended their demonstration.

According to this report, the Imam's representatives in Medina sent messages concerning this incident to Minister of Foreign Affairs Mir-Hoseyn Musavi and the Saudi interior minister, Mr ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

IRANIAN SEAMEN PERISH IN 17 OCT GULF STORM

LD181158 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Excerpts] According to a Central News Unit report, as a result of a heavy storm at 1800 yesterday in the vicinity of Hormoz Island, a considerable number of boats were sunk and a number of Islam's seamen were killed.

Our correspondent, citing Bandar-e 'Abbas Islamic Revolution Guards Corps sources, says that a number of bodies have been recovered from the water and efforts are continuing to recover any remaining corpses. We draw your attention to an interview which the governor of Qeshm Island gave to our correspondent:

[Begin recording] [Question] Would you be kind enough to tell us what is happening?

[Answer] We were informed yesterday between 1700 and 1800 of a storm in the vicinity of Hormoz Island which caused some damage. We mobilized all our efforts and resources to provide relief. So far we have recovered 39 bodies and there is every indication that this figure will increase. [end recording]

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUES 669-671

669: 16 Oct Report

LD161804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Communique 669 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. On the day of Qadir, the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran congratulates the imam mahdi, may God speed his coming, his worthy deputy Imam Khomeyni and all Muslims of the world, especially the champion nation of Iran.

All the selfless warriors of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, following the liberating, divine teachings of 'Ali ibn Talib, peace be upon him, are progressing in their efforts to repulse the aggression, defeat the evil enemy forces and achieve final victory. The powerful hands of the Almighty are always helping and supporting them. Some of the successes achieved by the forces of Islam and the developments on the fronts of the war between good and evil are hereby brought to the attention of the Muslim and struggling people of Iran:

Over the past 24 hours, our brave forces have bombarded the enemy with artillery and mortar fire all along the war fronts, destroying a great deal of the enemy's equipment and killing a number of Saddamists. To the west of Dezful, artillery barrages launched by the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on enemy positions resulted in the destruction of a vehicle and three ammunition dumps belonging to Saddam's army. Four Iraqi soldiers were killed. In Dasht-e Abbas and Eyn Khosh, our fighting forces opened artillery, mortar and tank fire on the enemy and destroyed 14 collective trenches and 11 vehicles belonging to the aggressors.

Exchanges of fire continued on the eastern and western shores of the Karun River. A fighting police unit destroyed four observation posts and four collective trenches and batteries belonging to the enemy and killed a number of Iraqi military personnel. The brave Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran opened fire on enemy positions in (Vaseliyeh) and (Ziadiyeh) killing several Iraqi military personnel and destroying some weapons emplacements.

Yesterday Saddam's army carried out a long-range artillery bombardment of the residential parts of Abadan, causing casualties among the champion people of this city.

The exchanges of heavy-weapon fire in Gilan-e Gharb, Tang-e Hajiyan, Dar Ballut, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Bazi Deraz and Sonboleh continued. A group of our soldiers confronted enemy personnel on the Sayyid Sadiq-Panjwin road and killed or wounded 11 of them.

Over the past 24 hours, several enemy MiG's have appeared in the skies of the western and southern war fronts and have been forced to flee by our antiaircraft units.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

670: 17 Oct Report

LD171808 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Communique 670 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Dear valiant compatriots of Iran: The valiant combatants of Islam are resisting Saddam's forces and continue to water the sapling of Iran's Islamic revolution with their sacrifices.

Four Iraqi aggressor aircraft that violated Iranian airspace were forced to flee by the antiaircraft fire of our air defense units.

Shelling of the enemy's positions by the brave soldiers of Islam resulted in the destruction of 12 bunkers, 5 observation posts, 5 tanks, 4 heavy vehicles, 2 weapons entrenchments and 2 ammunition dumps. Thirty-three Iraqis were killed and more than 60 injured. The warriors of Islam inflicted considerable damage and crushing blows on Saddam's forces on the (Halabcheh)-Sayyid Sadiq axis, killing 6 Iraqis and injuring 20 more. Our valiants returned safely to their bases following these operations.

The Shur-e Shirin border post came under enemy mortar fire. Our forces retaliated and silenced the enemy's fire. In the Dar Ballut region, fire mounted by the gendarmerie valiants on enemy positions destroyed four bunkers, two observation posts and an ammunition dump. Seven Iraqi soldiers were killed and 20 injured in these operations.

On 16 October the Iraqi aggressor forces tried three times to advance towards the Islamic forces' positions in the (Gharabiyeh) region, but they were stopped by artillery and heavy-weapon fire. Four enemy tanks were destroyed and a personnel carrier belonging to the Iraqi command post was damaged during these operations. The war is continuing fiercely in this region between the forces of Islam and the mercenary enemies. On the same day an enemy motorized column, consisting of 100 vehicles and [word indistinct] tanks, advanced but was stopped by fire [words indistinct].

On the Ahvaz frontlines, heavy fire mounted by our brave combatants on the enemy's positions resulted in the destruction of an ammunition dump, a tank, 3 vehicles and 6 bunkers and the death of 20 enemy personnel.

As a result of the bombardment of enemy positions in Khorramshahr by the valiants of our navy, one heavy vehicle, one observation post and two light- and heavy-weapon entrenchments were destroyed and the enemy was prevented from moving on the Al-Faw-Basra road.

In the Abadan region, the combatant unit of the state police destroyed two bunkers and an observation post and killed a number of Iraqis. The engineering unit has so far uncovered more than 1,236 mines in the vicinity of the eastern bank of the Karun River.

Exchanges of fire are continuing on the southern and western fronts with the forces of Islam maintaining their vigilance.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

671: 18 Oct Report

LD181758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Communique 671 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. A part of the operations and self-sacrifices by the Iranian Armed Forces and the situation on the battlefronts are brought to the attention of the dear and Muslim compatriots as follows:

Yesterday exchanges of artillery and mortar fire continued sporadically on most of the western fronts with our forces maintaining their fire superiority, enabling them to destroy one enemy tank on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab front. On the other western fronts, our forces inflicted relatively outstanding [as heard] losses and casualties on Saddam's forces. On the Reqabiyeh and Shush fronts, our competent combatants, by relying on God and with high morale, blocked any form of feeble operation by Saddam's mercenaries.

On the Dasht-e 'Abbas front, our powerful combatants crushed enemy positions with continuous artillery and mortar fire, destroying one tank and three trenches and damaging two personnel carriers and another tank. During this operation, while disrupting enemy supplies, about 90 Iraqis were killed and wounded.

Also yesterday, intense artillery exchanges continued on the Ahvaz, Susangerd and Abadan fronts; on some of those fronts Iraqi forces suffered considerable losses and casualties and a number of trenches, foxholes and mortars were destroyed. Exchanges of fire continued on the Khuninshahr front between the combatants of the navy and the aggressive Iraqi forces; as a result, one enemy concentration and five heavy- and light-weapon emplacements were destroyed.

The police combatants stationed on the Abadan front brought enemy positions under fire, destroying a number of Iraqi trenches and weapons on the other side of Arvand Rud and killed and wounded a number of troops. Residential and industrial areas in Abadan were shelled by Iraqi long-range artillery; the installations received some damage and a number of dear Abadani compatriots were martyred or wounded.

During yesterday and last night a number of aggressive Iraqi planes tried to enter our airspace in the west and south of the country, but thanks to the self-sacrifice of our antiaircraft units, the enemy aggressors were repelled and consequently fled.

During battles on 14, 15 and 16 October, 10 personnel of the ground forces, 1 from the gendarmerie and 3 from the martyr Chamran's fellow combatants donated their pure lives to Islam and for the defense of the Islamic homeland. May their spirits be merry.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

GUARDS CORPS REPORTS ON BATTLE SUCCESSES

LD161038 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] According to a PARS dispatch, the Public Relations Office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps has announced that during the past few days the self-sacrificing combatants of Islam while engaged in operations to infiltrate Iraqi territory and preventing the movement of a column of trucks carrying enemy troops and ammunition in the vicinity of the Iraqi town of Sayyid Sadiq, succeeded in forcing the column to retreat. According to the report, a group of Islam's combatants on the Marivan front, using light and heavy weapons, attacked another enemy truck column between the towns of Shanwari and (Kunus) in Iraqi territory. They totally destroyed a Zil vehicle and killed 1 of its crew and wounded 43 enemy servicemen, forcing them to flee.

Also according to a PARS dispatch, on 14 October on the Nowsud, Sumar, Gilan-e Gharb and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab fronts and the Qasr-e Shirin-Chaghalvand axis a total of 11 squad and 1-man trenches and group bunkers, 2 observation posts and 1 fuel dump of the enemy forces were set ablaze and some 11 to 16 of Saddam's servicemen were killed. According to the same report, during guerrilla operations carried out by a unit of Iraqi Muslim strugglers, a bridge on the path of an Iraqi military column was blown up and the column's movement toward the Khanaqin and Khosravi region was prevented. During these operations, three enemy vehicles were destroyed and eight of Saddam's servicemen were killed.

18 Oct Communique

LD181256 Tehran PARS in English 0934 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Tehran, 18 Oct (PARS) -- In an artillery barrage conducted by Iran's Islamic revolutionary guards against positions within Iraq, the Iraqi Shandari military base was repeatedly struck, suffering extensive damage. This garrison, located beyond Iran's northwestern frontier, suffered the loss of one building, two bulldozers and an undetermined number of soldiers. During the same Iranian artillery offensive, an Iranian munitions depot in (Khermal) located just three kilometres away was blown up and one observation post destroyed. The Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) announced these operations in a communique today.

In the same communique these other operations were reported. Near Biarreh in Iraq beyond the Marivan fronts one enemy personnel vehicle was destroyed and all its passengers killed, one 106-mm artillery position and its crew were blasted and two enemy vehicles destroyed near Buban. Some seven enemy soldiers were killed near Reshan inside Iraq. In the Dehloran fronts to the south an enemy road was mined and one enemy trailer consequently blown up along with 10 Iraqis killed or wounded. In the Mehran heights two enemy watchposts, one bunker and one 75-calibre artillery psoition were destroyed. Elsewhere two other enemy bunkers were destroyed.

The IRGC also stated that in demonstration in the Iraqi city of As-Sulaymaniyah, close to the Marivan fronts, on Oct 13th one demonstrator was killed and ten others wounded.